We claim:

1. A method for inhalation of a dry powder drug comprising:

providing a dry powder drug composition comprising particles comprising a lipid matrix and a particle size of 1-30 microns, mass median aerodynamic diameter of less than 5 microns, and bulk density of less than 0.5 g/cm^3;

loading the composition into a passive dry powder inhaler; and

inhaling the drug composition from the inhaler resulting in an emitted dose substantially independent of device resistance and lung deposition substantially independent of inhalation flow rate.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the emitted dose is at least 60%.

3. A method according to claim 2 comprising an emitted dose of at least 80%.

4. A method according to claim 1 comprising a FPF_{4+F} of at least 60%.

5. A method according to claim 1 wherein the lipid comprises a phospholipid selected from the group consisting of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, disteroylphosphatidylcholine, diarachidoylphosphatidylcholine dibehenoylphosphatidylcholine, diphosphatidyl glycerol, short-chain phosphatidylcholines, long-chain saturated phosphatidylethanolamines, long-chain saturated phosphatidylserines, long-chain saturated phosphatidylglycerols, and long-chain saturated phosphatidylinositols.

6. A method according to claim 1 wherein the inhaler comprises a resistance of less than 0.60 $(cmH_2O)^{1/2}$ /L min^{-1}.

7. A method according to claim 6 wherein the inhaler comprises a resistance within the range of 0.01 – 0.30 $(cmH_2O)^{1/2}$ /L min^{-1}

8. A method of claim 1 wherein the inhalation flow rate is less than about 90 L/min.

9. A method of claim 8 wherein the inhalation flow rate is within the range of about 10 – 60 L/min.

10. A method of claim 9 wherein the inhalation flow rate is within the range of 12 – 45 L/min.

11. A method of claim 1 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 25%.

12. A method according to claim 1 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 30%.

13. A method according to claim 1 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 50%.

14. A method according to claim 1 wherein the drug is selected from the group consisting of budesonide, tobramycin sulfate, leuprolide acetate, Amphotericin B, and PTH.

15. A method of claim 1 wherein the powder comprises hollow porous microparticles.

16. A method for inhalation of a dry powder drug comprising:

providing a dry powder drug composition comprising a hydrophobic active agent, said composition comprising particles comprising a lipid matrix and a

particle size of 1-30 microns, mass median aerodynamic diameter of less than 5 microns, and bulk density of less than 0.5 g/cm^3;

loading the composition into a passive dry powder inhaler;

inhaling the drug composition from the inhaler in order to achieve a Tmax within 15 minutes of the inhalation.

17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the active agent is amphotericin B.

18. A method according to claim 16 wherein the active agent is budesonide.

19. A method according to claim 18 wherein T max is achieved within 10 minutes of the inhalation.

20. A method according to claim 16 wherein the lipid comprises a phospholipid selected from the group consisting of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, disteroylphosphatidylcholine, diarachidoylphosphatidylcholine dibehenoylphosphatidylcholine, diphosphatidyl glycerol, short-chain phosphatidylcholines, long-chain saturated phosphatidylethanolamines, long-chain saturated phosphatidylserines, long-chain saturated phosphatidylglycerols, and long-chain saturated phosphatidylinositols.